

# WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, THE MARKETS, AGRICULTURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR.

VOL. 2.—NO. 51.

**WILMINGTON JOURNAL:**  
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY  
PRICE & FULTON, PROPRIETORS.

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\$3 00 at the end of three months.  
No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months.

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**DAVID FULTON,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
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ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will practice in the Courts of NEW-HANOVER,  
BRUNSWICK,  
SAMSON,  
DUPLIN, and  
ONSLOW.

June 19, 1846 40-ff

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MRS. PRICE would inform the ladies of Wilmington and its vicinity, that she will execute work in the above line, on reasonable terms. Residence over the JOURNAL OFFICE, November 7, 1845

**JAMES I. BRYAN,**  
Commission Merchant,  
NUTT'S BUILDING—Next door to  
HALL & ARMSTRONG.

GILLESP & ROBESON  
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. & c. Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

**CORNELIUS MYERS,**  
Manufacturer & Dealer in HATS AND CAPS,  
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MARKET STREET—WILMINGTON, N. C.

**GEORGE W. DAVIS,**  
Commission and Forwarding MERCHANT,  
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**ROBT. G. RANKIN,**  
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.

September 21, 1844. 1-tf.

**JOHN HALL,**  
Commission Merchant,  
One door So. of Brown & DeRosset's, Water-st  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

**WILLIAM COOKE,**  
GENERAL AGENT  
AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office, second door North of Market street, on the wharf, up stairs.

Appt, 1846. 31

**LAND DEEDS**, a new supply, just printed  
and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

**MITCHELL'S POCKET MAP**  
OF  
Texas, Oregon, and California.

A FEW copies of the above work, of the very latest edition, may be obtained at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

For Rent.

**FINE ROOMY STORE**, in Mr. Parsley's building, one door north of the Custom House. For terms apply to E. J. LUTTERLOH.

July 24

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1846.

TERMS: \$2 50 in advance.

WHOLE NO. 103.

ADDRESS  
OF THE  
HON. WILLIAM H. HAYWOOD, JR.,  
TO THE  
PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.  
[CONCLUDED.]

What they declared was a fruitful mother of frauds, it has adopted as the only parent of our revenues!

In 1795, when Washington was President, Alexander Hamilton, his Secretary of the Treasury in a report to the House of Representatives, used the following words, viz:

"According to the present laws, imposing duties on articles imported into the United States, not much short of one-third of the whole amount of the duties is derived from articles rated ad valorem.

"In other nations where this branch of revenue, as with us, is of principal, or very considerable consequence, and where no peculiarity of situation has tended to keep the rates of duty low, experience has led to contract more and more the number of articles rated ad valorem, and of course to extend the number of those rated specifically; that is, according to weight, measure, or other rules of quantity.

"The reason of this is obvious: it is to guard against evasions, which infallibly happen in a greater or less degree when duties are high. It is impossible for the merchants of any country to have manifested more probity than those of the U. S. on this subject; and it is firmly believed that there never was one in which illicit purchases to the disadvantage of the revenue have obtained so little as hitherto in this. Yet would it be a delusive expectation, that, with duties so considerable as those which now exist, a disposition will not be experienced in some individuals, who carry on our import trade, to evade the payment of them, and this to an extent sufficient to make it prudent to guard with circumspection, and by every reasonable precaution, against the success of such attempts. It is needless to repeat, that this will contribute as much to the interest of the fair trader as to that of the revenue.

"It is believed that in our system the method of rating ad valorem could with convenience be broadened, so as to include all the articles of commerce, that will be laid ad valorem."—See *American State Papers, Finance*, vol. 1, page 348.

In 1801, under Jefferson's administration, Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, in a report to the Senate, said that—

"In order to guard, as far as possible, against the value of goods being underrated in the invoices it would be necessary to lay specific duties on all such articles now paying duties ad valorem, as may be susceptible of that alteration."—See *American State Papers, Finance*, vol. 1, page 702.

In 1816, under Madison's administration, J. A. Dallas, the Secretary of the Treasury, in a report to the House of Representatives, and in answer to a resolution of the preceding session, after a thorough examination, said:

"That articles imported to a great amount should rather be charged with specific duties upon their weight and measure, in order to guard against evasions and frauds, than with ad valorem duties on their value."—See *American State Papers, Finance*, vol. 3, page 91.

In 1818, under Monroe's Administration, William H. Crawford, the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution of 1817, directing him to report such measures as might be necessary for the more effectual execution of the revenue laws, said:

"In order to provide an adequate remedy against the frauds and evasions which already exist, and to prevent their further increase, it is respectfully submitted" &c.

And then, after recommending twenty-four additional laws, he adds:

"Whatever may be the reliance that ought to be placed in the efficacy of the foregoing provisions, it is certainly prudent to diminish, as far as practicable, the list of articles paying ad valorem duties."—See *American State Papers, vol. 3, p. 236*.

These opinions, of the great and eminent men of our country, were never controverted, so far as we know, until the present time; and upon what principle of patriotism or of democracy was I expected to refuse to them the homage of my confidence and support? What should have induced me, to forego the conclusions of my own judgment, fortified by such authority, and confirmed by the experience of the government for half a century? In all my conferences with senators, no better reason was given to me for it than that the bill would be convicted, or if opposed to oppress the merchant, he can be prevented. In short, where the tax is specific the collector only weighs or measures the quantity; where it is ad valorem he not only measures or weighs the quantity, but likewise determines, upon the law fixing the per cent., and the collector of it ascertaining the foreign value of whatever is taxed—viz: the sum of the tax—for which he is not responsible to you, but to the Treasury Department. 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not, in honor and justice give their sanction to such abominable infamy. They are too just, too honorable, to approve of the execrable maxim that "all's fair in politics."

It may be regarded as no slight evidence of the faithfulness with which I adhered to my party obligations, that, after consulting, under the pressure of strong feelings, to vote for the experimental tariff, provided it could be amended so as to postpone its taking effect until 4th March next, I had very considerable doubts whether I had not gone too far. Yet, in my endeavors to avoid complaint, I adhered to my pledge; and nobody was suffered to know of my repentance. The minute before I resigned, it was made known that I would abide by that, and a final answer was given by those competent to reply, that the bill would certainly pass without my vote, and any alteration of it would endanger its passage in the other House, and therefore no amendment would be voted for. This was communicated to me, and thereupon my resignation was handed in to the Senate.

Now, my friends and countrymen, I believe I have told you all, and I submit to your justice and common sense, whether ingenuity and malice combined can make out more against my conduct with this administration, upon the subject of the tariff, than an honest difference of opinion? Because the President recommended a tax law, must your senator therefore approve of it, without crossing a or doting an i? Because the administration wished to carry a bill for revenues, must your senator, against his own judgment, therefore vote for it? Because the Treasury Department may have become committed to a new experiment on the tariff, did it therefore become a part of the creed of democracy, and bind senators who were chosen long before this administration was elected? When, and where, and how, did these become a part of the political faith of North Carolina? Who indoctrinated her and her people? What book teaches it? What precedents enforce it? What age illustrates it? The constitution provides that bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but here is a new doctrine in politics, and a new practice in carrying it out, as well as a new principle for laying duties! And will you proscribe me, simply because I resigned rather than give my vote thus to revolutionize at once, and without time for deliberation, or opportunity to amend the act, all the past experience of the government, and set aside the counsels of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Jackson?

I do not undertake to account, for the present at least, for the extraordinary outrage that was perpetrated upon my rights as a man and a senator, as soon as I had resigned, and before I had been either asked for my reasons or allowed time to speak to you for myself; nor to remark upon the servile spirit of some in our own State, who were quite eager to follow the ignoble lead. There is a time for all things. But to those in North Carolina, of every party, who aim to direct public opinion, I beg leave to say a word in which they are interested as much as I can be. How happened it that another democratic senator openly denounced this very bill as absurd, disgusting, and unfit to be touched, and he was not noticed by party censures? How did it come about that another democratic senator, in debate, averred most emphatically that the omission of a tax upon tea, and coffee for revenue "was without excuse," and not a word of complaint was made against him? Whence was it that democrats of Virginia voted against the administration upon the resolution of notice to terminate the Oregon convention, and no one was heard to proclaim their want of fealty to the party or the administration? And by what influence was it that South Carolina democrats did the like, and they went unopposed? Whence happened it that a democratic senator refused to vote for the Mexican war, and still he was a good party man and administration man? And that other democratic senators voted against amendments to the independent treasury, reported upon the recommendation of the administration, and declared by the Secretary to be indispensable to his getting along, and yet they were treated as true and loyal, without any open reprobation? And, more than all, why will you account for it, that other senators have denounced the President for the Oregon treaty, and openly charged him with fraud, deceit, and hypocrisy, and still they remained "very excellent friends" of this administration, and received no censures? But a senator from North Carolina, who enjoyed the personal confidence of the President more than any other, supported his administration more zealously,

that I may say, more successfully, than any other single senator has done—an early, intimate, unflinching friend, who brought to his heart as well as his head, all he had of both—had it been deserved and considered as a traitor and apostate, merely because he resigned his seat in the Senate into your hands, sooner than violate his conscience by voting for a measure of legislation, or disturb his friends by resisting it. Such are the undeniable facts: look ye to their meaning.

WILLIAM H. HAYWOOD, Jr.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 10, 1846.

#### APPENDIX—No. 1.

Senator Haywood's letter of acceptance to the legislature of North Carolina.

To the General assembly of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN:—I have had the honor to receive, through your speakers, official notice of my election as a senator in the Congress of the United States from North Carolina, with a request that I would accept the same.

It has become so much a matter of course to make professions of gratitude for public favor, that I am not without apprehension such professions from me will be regarded as a mere form. But called, as I have been, without any solicitation of mine, to assume the responsibilities of so important a station, I quashed a station in the service of North Carolina, it but a faint expression of my feeling to declare that I thank you, with all my heart, for this mark of confidence. Though oppressed by a general distrust of my ability to do half of what my affection for the State would prompt me to undertake in her behalf, still I believe it is my duty not to decline your nomination. I would that I had more experience and greater capacity for the patriotic work. Such as I have shall be brought to it without reserve. Our State enjoys, as she deserves, an enviable reputation for honesty and disinterestedness. In her devotion to liberty and the Union, she has been second to none. For submission to lawful authority, a reverence for law and order, and a general regard for personal rights, I do believe there is not such another people in the world. These virtues, while they distinguish the character of the State, do, at the same time, furnish strong motives for faithfulness in her public agents. I trust it may be in power to show my own appreciation of her partiality by always regarding the station assigned to me as an instrument to advance her welfare; and if, in the order of Providence, it should be my lot to accomplish any great good, or to assist others in accomplishing it, to prevent any serious evils to our country, and to North Carolina in particular, or to others in preventing them, I shall hereafter be more than the good work was done, than I shall be able to do, and much more than I now can do.

The Boston Advertiser states that Prof. Greenleaf has been appointed Dade Professor of Law in the Harvard University—the place made vacant by the lamented death of Judge Story. The place of Royal Professor of Law, so long and so ably filled by Mr. Greenleaf, has been accepted by the Hon. Wm. Kent, late one of the circuit Judges of the State of New York.

On the other hand, should it be my misfortune to fall altogether, and to lose at the close the confidence which has been so generously bestowed in the outset, my friends shall not find a reason for my failure in the lack of zeal to do all my duty to North Carolina; nor will my enemies be able to attribute it, in any degree, to a violation of previous pledges, for, beyond such as my known political principles have authorized you fairly to infer, I am bound by no pledges whatever. I do not affect to be ignorant that my election to the Senate was made by the democratic party; and I should shun the thought of deserting the principles of that party after having been chosen to fill so exalted a post for the very purpose of helping to sustain them. I am myself heartily and consistently a democrat. It is the common lot of public men to encounter calumny and misrepresentation. That would seem to be a tax imposed by freedom upon patriotism, and I am not so vain as to expect to go free. May I not, however, permitted on this occasion, without censure from any quarter, to bespeak the candor of all just men against those suspicions which are so common, but so well calculated to weaken the hands of a representative? I do it for the office of State senator than for myself, and not so much to protect my own feelings as to fortify the station I must occupy—suspicions I mean of the political integrity of a representative, boasting district, if he fails on all occasions, to range himself as a servile follower behind some great party captain; and, on the other hand, causing even respectable men to think of enticing a political opponent from the path of rectitude by pretending to anticipate treachery, if he happens to separate from his party leaders upon any question whatever. I dread of false clamors, by shabby men of one's own side, and the mortifying encroachments of flattery from the other, springing alike from the uncharitable source, constitute serious discouragements to a scrupulous and sensitive mind, against accepting a public office, while to venia or to timid men in office, they are pernicious temptations to swerve from the main performance of their duty. It must needs be that parties will exist; and perhaps it is right and proper that they should. I am not to be understood as decrying parties; but only the malignant ingenuity with which it strives to fasten itself upon all and any and every question which can be presented. This latter spirit is an undeniable evil. It makes as slaves to the bad passions, not only ourselves, but of others also. It destroys the salutary influence of a well regulated and patriotic party spirit, having for its object the happiness of the people, and looking to the welfare of the country. Honest statesmen have always been more or less party men. There are, however, as there always must be, some questions which concern our government above the rightful control of *mere party*—questions, in the determination of which upright minds, though attached to the same party, may differ without crime in either; and legislators for the Union, though belonging to opposite parties, may happen to concur without bad faith in either—questions upon which it were facious to adhere to a party contrary to the convictions of one's understanding as it would be dishonorable upon others of a different character, to desert party, and to falsify the professions, by means of which he had been elevated to office. And it is not a dictate of prudence in the people to multiply, rather than to diminish, the number of these questions, as it should be a principle of honor among those who aim to give a direction to the popular mind, to allow to their representative that there are some points upon which being left to think for himself, he will be expected to act independently according to his own judgment, without thereby exposing himself to be claimed as wholly by his enemies, or denounced as a traitor by his friends? Thought a party man therefore upon iniquities which *legitimately* connect themselves with the acknowledged principles of party, and by no means approving the hypocrisy of statesmen or politicians who may fain to live *altogether* above its atmosphere, I dare not surrender the State to party, did fealty to the latter make it necessary to do it; nor will I ever sacrifice my party to *self*, should it be in my power to do that.

Relying upon the blessing of God on my efforts to serve North Carolina, and, as her senator, adhering to what is right for its own sake, in public as in private life, I shall strive to deserve the confidence of the State and of the party by whose favor: this high trust has been confided to me. I am your friend and countryman,

WILLIAM H. HAYWOOD, Jr.  
Raleigh, January 16, 1843.

EXTENSION OF THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—We have had the pleasure of a conversation with D. Bravo, Esq., of the Commercial Exchange Reading Rooms, in New Orleans, (says the Baltimore Clipper,) who has visited the North for the purpose of endeavoring to obtain an extension of the Magnetic Telegraph to New Orleans. It would pass through Mobile, Charleston, Wilmington, &c. The importance of this connection must be obvious to

every person of observation. It is important in reference to national affairs, to commercial operations, and to individual concerns; and we sincerely hope that it may be effected.—We have heretofore endeavored to impress upon Congress the propriety of compensating Professor Morse for his discovery, and taking the whole line of Telegraphs under the direction of government, and for public purposes; and we yet hope that this will be done. If the line were now extended to New Orleans, it would be of immense service to government, in issuing orders to the army in relation to the war with Mexico, and for other purposes; and would probably save the public large portion, if not the whole of the cost of its erection. Mr. Bravo has letters from Professor Morse, Hon. Amos Kendall, &c., commendation of the proposed extension; which, as a private undertaking, would probably be productive, and would certainly add greatly to the value of the existing lines of Telegraph. We trust that the proposition will meet with favor, and that the work will be speedily accomplished.

USEFUL FIGURES.—The following brief statement will show, at a glance, the relative proportions of the agricultural and manufacturing interests, and effectually answers the question, as to the amount of capital invested, and the amount of products realized by the separate interests. These figures may be relied upon:

Amount of capital invested in Agriculture, \$1,000,000,000

Amount of capital invested in Manufactures of all kinds, 400,000,000

Annual products of the Agricultural interests, 1,300,000,000

Annual value of all kinds Manufactures, cost of raw material, and labor included, 300,000,000

The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian objects to our calling the election of a locofoco Governor in Indiana, "an accident." The objection is well taken—we should have said, "a misfortune," Is the Pennsylvanian satisfied.

Baltimore Patriot.

Perfectly. "A misfortune" to Whigerry ever a benefit to our country.—Pennsylvani.

The Boston Advertiser states that Prof. Greenleaf has been appointed Dade Professor of Law in the Harvard University—the place made vacant by the lamented death of Judge Story. The place of Royal Professor of Law, so long and so ably filled by Mr. Greenleaf, has been accepted by the Hon. Wm. Kent, late one of the circuit Judges of the State of New York.

On the other hand, should it be my misfortune to fall altogether, and to lose at the close the confidence which has been so generously bestowed in the outset, my friends shall not find a reason for my failure in the lack of zeal to do all my duty to North Carolina; nor will my enemies be able to attribute it, in any degree, to a violation of previous pledges, for, beyond such as my known political principles have authorized you fairly to infer, I am bound by no pledges whatever. I do not affect to be ignorant that my election to the Senate was made by the democratic party; and I should shun the thought of deserting the principles of that party after having been chosen to fill so exalted a post for the very purpose of helping to sustain them. I am myself heartily and consistently a democrat. It is the common lot of public men to encounter calumny and misrepresentation. That would seem to be a tax imposed by freedom upon patriotism, and I am not so vain as to expect to go free. May I not, however, be permitted on this occasion, without censure from any quarter, to bespeak the candor of all just men against those suspicions which are so common, but so well calculated to weaken the hands of a representative? I do it for the office of State senator than for myself, and not so much to protect my own feelings as to fortify the station I must occupy—suspicions I mean of the political integrity of a representative, boasting district, if he fails on all occasions, to range himself as a servile follower behind some great party captain; and, on the other hand, causing even respectable men to think of enticing a political opponent from the path of rectitude by pretending to anticipate treachery, if he happens to separate from his party leaders upon any question whatever. I dread of false clamors, by shabby men of one's own side, and the mortifying encroachments of flattery from the other, springing alike from the uncharitable source, constitute serious discouragements to a scrupulous and sensitive mind, against accepting a public office, while to timid men in office, they are pernicious temptations to swerve from the main performance of their duty. It must needs be that parties will exist; and perhaps it is right and proper that they should. I am not to be understood as decrying parties; but only the malignant ingenuity with which it strives to fasten itself upon all and any and every question which can be presented. This latter spirit is an undeniable evil. It makes as slaves to the bad passions, not only ourselves, but of others also. It destroys the salutary influence of a well regulated and patriotic party spirit, having for its object the happiness of the people, and looking to the welfare of the country. Honest statesmen have always been more or less party men. There are, however, as there always must be, some questions which concern our government above the rightful control of *mere party*—questions, in the determination of which upright minds, though attached to the same party, may differ without crime in either; and legislators for the Union, though belonging to opposite parties, may happen to concur without bad faith in either—questions upon which it were facious to adhere to a party contrary to the convictions of one's understanding as it would be dishonorable upon others of a different character, to desert party, and to falsify the professions, by means of which he had been elevated to office. And it is not a dictate of prudence in the people to multiply, rather than to diminish, the number of these questions, as it should be a principle of honor among those who aim to give a direction to the popular mind, to allow to their representative that there are some points upon which being left to think for himself, he will be expected to act independently according to his own judgment, without thereby exposing himself to be claimed as wholly by his enemies, or denounced as a traitor by his friends? Thought a party man therefore upon iniquities which *legitimately* connect themselves with the acknowledged principles of party, and by no means approving the hypocrisy of statesmen or politicians who may fain to live *altogether* above its atmosphere, I dare not surrender the State to party, did fealty to the latter make it necessary to do it; nor will I ever sacrifice my party to *self*, should it be in my power to do that.

Another letter, 38 William street, Merchant's Exchange, New York, is our authorized agent for this paper, in that city.

We are requested by Mr. JOSHUA BHY, A. of Bladen County, to announce him as candidate to represent the county in the next Legislature of North Carolina, in the next Legislature, in place of the late Robert Melvin, Esq.

SHADRACH WOODWARD, Esq., we learn from the Fayetteville Courier of the 29th ult., that Mr. Weston is also a candidate to represent the counties of Bladen, Columbus, and Pitt, in the next Legislature of North Carolina, in place of the late Robert Melvin, Esq.

There are now two Democratic candidates before the people of the above counties. We hope our friends will endeavor to prevail upon one of them to withdraw. We should very much regret to see Mr. Melvin's seat filled by a Federalist.

We perceive by the Charleston papers that, the citizens of that place have been at length aroused to the necessity of doing something to avoid the increasing dangers of their situation. In common with the whole South, we have observed with surprise that the "old Queen city," as men used to call her, has been retrograding for very many years. A thousand causes have combined to keep her where she stood fifty years ago. While every town, of even three thousand importance, on the seaboard, has been erecting dykes to arrest the westward rolling tide, our philosophic neighbors have calmly gone asleep on its margin. Clinging to old fantastic notions, they have been loth to perceive that the prestige of former enterprise will avail no longer. Even that cohesive feeling of honorable pride with which the citizens of the upper districts have for so long regarded her, is fast disappearing, at the more pressing call of local interests. Marion, Darlington and Sampson, no longer look to Charleston? At this moment they are planning, and will soon carry into successful operation, a project, whose consequences must be equally disastrous to her, and benificial to us. We fear, notwithstanding their activity, they are not fully sensible of the capacity of these districts, to act independently. We are advised, however, that the spirit manifested at the Marion Convention is yet fully alive, and on the increase. Letters from that section assure us that more than enough has already been collected for the survey of the middle route. The surveyors are engaged, and by this time have probably commenced their operations. We do not perceive how, after the pledges we have entered into with these people, the citizens of Marion, Darlington and Sampson, no longer look to Charleston? At this moment they are planning, and will soon carry into successful operation, a project, whose consequences must be equally disastrous to her, and benificial to us. 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Just Received  
AT 10<sup>o</sup>'s  
**H. R. Nixon's GROCERY,**  
CAROLINA HOTEL,  
UNDERRIVALS from New York, every  
good to eat, come or send and see.

Berry Jellies.  
Apple; Grapes; Surrant; Black Currant. Preserves.

Quinces; Pums; Grapes; Cranberries; Cherries; Peaches; Pine Apple; Canton Ginger; Strawberries. Syrups.

Ginger; Raspberry; Strawberry; Lemon; Pine Apple. BRANDY PRESERVES.

Peaches; Strawberries; Gooseberries; Raspberries; Cherries.

Horse Radish; Pickles, all kinds; Catsups do Sauces do Mustard do Pickled Lobster Fresh do Hollibut, fresh; Sardines; Pepper Sauce; Ground Pepper; do Alspice; do Cinnamon; Sugars, all kinds; Coffee do Family Beef; Smoked do Tongues; Salmon; Nutmegs.

All of the above are fresh, and great pains have been taken in making the selection, for the sole use of those who will favor us with their custom.

Wilmington, N. C., April 24, 1846.

### CARRIAGES.

Market Street, about 300 Yards above the Episcopal Church.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found, Coaches, Barouches, Chariots, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkies, Wagons, &c.

All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

He has also on hand and continues to manufacture HARNESS, of every description; SADDLES, BRIDLES, TRUNKS, &c. ISAAC WELLS, Wilmington, May 8, 1846. 34-14

Bates' Patent Shower Bath.

A FEW of these convenient portable Baths, just received. This Bath is seven feet in height, and occupies a space of only two square feet upon the floor. It is designed for chamber use, and makes a very pretty piece of furniture.

For sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

May 29, 1846.

SINDS' SARSAPARILLA,

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, or habit of the system, viz.—

Serofila, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstructive Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Run Worms or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, Lumbo, and Diseases arising from a long-continued use of Mercury, Ascites, or Drapery. Exposure often.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstructive Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Run Worms or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, Lumbo, and Diseases arising from a long-continued use of Mercury, Ascites, or Drapery.

Portat's take a dose of SINDS' SARSAPARILLA, per cent, of which is held in the hands, and distinguished physi-

ical and medicinal and tonic, it contains the most useful properties of Medicinal Resources, and is a safe and reliable remedy for all Diseases of the Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue, all Diseases of the Liver and Intestinal disorders not organic, but springing from a diseased circulation, give way before its hygienic influence.

The above interesting case is presented, and the reader is invited to its careful perusal. Comment on such evidence is unnecessary.

NEW YORK, April 22, 1846.

Mrs. A. B. HARRISON, Esq., Philadelphia, to you the certificate of the all-healing virtues of your Sarsaparilla, that others who are now suffering may have the confidence established and use your medicine without delay.

I was treated with a severe ulcer on my ankle, which stabled half way up to the knee, discharging very offensive matter, aching, burning, and depriving me of sleep at night, and very painful to bear.

I was recommended to your Sarsaparilla by Mr. Jos. McConnel, who had been cured by it, and after using five bottles I was completely cured.

You have deserved giving your certificate to ascertain with certainty whether it was permanent, and it now gives me the greatest pleasure, to add that I have neither seen nor felt the slightest re-appearance of it, and that I am entirely well.

SARAH MINTYRE,

240 Delany street, New York.

MORRIL, Ala., Nov. 28, 1845.

Messrs. SANDS—I deem it an act of justice to myself and the community at large, to relate the following fact, which occurred in my practice of medicine, and which last summer, Jane C., a young girl aged fourteen years, was satisfied with an incision made on the middle of her back, and to make sure of it, she employed the means in my power and engaged it to my son, Capt. Clegg, and I made an incision on the bottom of her back. Mrs. Mosley & Tucker, your agents, in this case, were told that she had taken to her bed, and was ill, and that she had been moderately ill, but she did not rest so, and gentlemen, in a word, in two weeks she recovered, and, gentlemen, as far as the sore had been.

Your respects, J. G. HOUSEMAN, 93 Dauphin street,

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlet which may be obtained at my office.

Prepared and sold, Wholesale and retail, by A. B. & J. G. HOUSEMAN, 93 Dauphin street, New York.

Sold also by Wm. Stew, Boston; E. J. Hale, Providence; J. Disaway, Newbern; Wm. Hayes & Co., Wm. Ridgely, N. C.; E. B. Rotnhamer, Georgetown, S. C.; Wm. Hartman, Charleston, S. C. and Drug-Perfumery throughout the United States. Price, \$5.

The subscriber respectfully requests to remember that it is SINDS' SARSAPARILLA that is constant.

to his patients, and that the name of the most difficult

the before ask for SINDS' SARSAPARILLA and take another.

April 17, 31.

20,000 BACK and front streaker

Brick, for sale by E. J. LUTTERLOH.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.  
New Hanover County.  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,  
June Term, A. D., 1846.

Brown & DeRosset, Original attachment—  
vs. Potter & Kidder, and  
Croton Mutual Insurance Company, summoned as  
Garnishees.

I appearing to the satisfaction of the Court  
that the defendants are not inhabitants of this  
State, or so absconds or conceals themselves that  
the ordinary process of the law cannot be served  
upon them; it is ordered, that publication be made  
for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying  
the said defendants to appear at the next term  
of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in  
the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday  
in September next, replevy and plead to issue, or  
the debts due from the garnishees will be condemned  
to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, C.P.K.  
Aug 7, 1846 [Pr. fee, \$5 62-4.] 47-61

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.  
New Hanover County.  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,  
June Term, A. D., 1846.

Jesse Mulock, Original attachment—  
vs. Potter & Kidder, H. Nutt,  
John Hall and Wm. C. Lord,  
Croton Mutual Insurance Company, summoned as  
Garnishees.

I appearing to the satisfaction of the Court  
that the defendants are not inhabitants of this  
State, or so absconds or conceals themselves that  
the ordinary process of the law cannot be served  
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Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, C.P.K.  
Aug 7, 1846 [Pr. fee, \$5 62-4.] 47-61

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.  
New Hanover County.  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,  
June Term, A. D., 1846.

Wm. B. Giles & Co., Original attachment—  
vs. Wm. C. Lord, summoned as  
Croton Mutual Insurance Company.

I appearing to the satisfaction of the Court  
that the defendants are not inhabitants of this  
State, or so absconds or conceals themselves that  
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June Term, A. D., 1846.

John MacRae, Original attachment—  
vs. Jonathan M. Taylor, summoned as  
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Benjamin Hallett, & Wm. E. Cornell.

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for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying  
the said defendant to appear at the next term  
of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in  
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in September next, replevy and plead to issue, or  
the debts due from the garnishees will be condemned  
to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, C.P.K.  
July 31, 1846 [Pr. fee, \$5 62-4.] 46-61

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